

# Bibliography—1923

## Letters to Editor

### PROFESSOR BEVERLY'S NEW BOOK.

Editor The Advertiser:

Professor J. W. Beverly, so long and so favorably known in connection with the State Normal School at Montgomery, has just issued from the press a very creditable little handbook entitled "Some Everyday Mistakes in the English Language Corrected." The author, a full graduate of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, is a good all-round scholar, who has specialized in history and English. His handbook has grown out of his well acquired knowledge together with his extended experience in the classroom.

One has to pick up a work like this now and then in order to come into anything like an adequate idea of how common and widespread is the mutilation of the English language. It is not necessary to be absolutely and all the time a purist in speech. Such a course is easily oppressive. But good correct English is always forceful and the ability to use it is one of the most desirable of accomplishments. Proper words, proper phrases and proper clauses make up proper sentences, and the arrangement of these in the sentences determines whether the latter are strong or weak. Good grammar is the foundation of good rhetoric and good rhetoric is good speech. Force, however, is not the only thing which should be sought in speech. Elegance, beauty and grace should receive due attention; but no one of these is possible where speech is incorrect.

The book, as one would suppose, covers all the grammarian's well known "parts of speech," but this reviewer's eye has been caught especially by Professor Beverly's treatment of the prepositions and verbs. Many illustrations could be given but one from page 10 must suffice: "Into, in. Into is used after verbs of motion from one place to another. Examples: The man walks from one room 'into' another. The man takes a walk from town 'into' the country. Where there is no motion from one place to another, the preposition, 'in,' not 'into,' is used. Example: The man walks 'in' the room (already within). When verbs of motion from one place to another omit the object of 'into,' the 'into' becomes 'in.' Examples: Come in here. He invited me to come in. Hanged, hung. The past tense of 'hang' is both 'hanged' and 'hung.' The word 'hung' is the usual past of hang, and is used for all occasions except suspension by neck, to execute, in which case the word is 'hanged.' Examples: The prisoner was hanged last Friday. The apple hung on the tree." But his insistence on discrimination appears elsewhere as well as in the use of adjectives and adverbs, which we know are quite often confused. Articles, connectives and comparatives receive frequent attention, while the book abounds with valuable suggestions as to the proper, and the improper, words for specific uses. The book is much in the line of Orcutt and Vizetelly, carrying a

large number of illustrations of everyday mistakes and their corrections, but intended more for conversation and speaking than for the printed page.

If this little book is a sample of the work that is going on in the classrooms of the State Normal School the confidence of our people in this school has been justified; the dream of the late lamented W. B. Paterson was not in vain.

CHARLES A. STAKELY.

The Penitent, by Edna Worthley Underhill, Boston and New York, 1923.

This is an example of a type of novel that has almost disappeared from the ranks of the best sellers. It is offered as the first volume of a trilogy of an epic novel from the time of the Napoleonic era down to the present day. Alexander I, czar of Russia during that very interesting era, and Pushkin, that Russian son of a Negro mother, are the central figures of the story. It is a story of absorbing interest with enough of a historical background to make it Russian and yet not detract from its interest as a story. The author makes the court of Alexander a living, breathing reality and the lives of the courtiers and courtesans are made vivid and real. We understand that a young woman of the Race did all the typing for this manuscript and acted as general assistant and secretary to the author in the preparation of the manuscript. While she deserves great credit for doing her work so well and acceptably to the author as to command her praise, we cannot help but feel that an immense privilege has been hers in having a part in the preparation of such an interesting and absorbing tale as this story proves to be. We recommend this novel to the earnest consideration of all of our readers, for it will give them a knowledge of the civilization and background that made Pushkin and which in turn gave Pushkin an opportunity to stamp his impress upon the literature of the world and the hearts and souls of his fellows. We shall look forward to the coming of the other two volumes with interest and pleasant anticipation. We wish space permitted us to give a sketch of the plot of the story. All we can say and do that with emphasis—READ the story!

### NEGRO ENCYCLOPEDIA

Othello, known as the author of two essays under the caption of "Essays on Negro Slavery" which appeared in the "American Museum" (Baltimore, Md.) May 10 and 23, 1788 Othello was identified as a Negro by Abbe Gregoria in his "Di la litterature des Negres." The essays by Othello attracted more than ordinary attention.

DIFFERENCES IN MIMICRY. By Albert Lloyd Crane. New York: G. B. Steiner & Co. Comparative characteristics of the negro and white man.

## MILWAUKEE LIVING CHURCH MARCH 10, 1923 COLORED WORK

History of the Afro-American Group of the Episcopal Church. By George F. Bragg, D.D. (Wilb. Univ.), rector St. James' First African Church, Baltimore. Baltimore, Md.: Church Advocate Press. 1922.

This is an interesting history of our Church work among colored people in the United States, beginning with the earliest ministrations among the slaves, and showing the sense of responsibility that did exist among thoughtful Christian people during the slave era. So, also, the determination of many of the most distinguished Southern white men after the war that there should be no color line in the Church, and that negro communicants should have all spiritual privileges, has abundant testimony, some of those who distinguished themselves in that regard being Bishop Kinsolving, Bishop Lloyd, Dr. Carl E. Grammer, Mr. Joseph Bryan, and Major Mann Page; while it is recorded that in more recent days Miss Ethel Roosevelt, from her home in the White House during her father's administration, quietly taught in a negro Sunday school in Washington, at St. Mary's chapel, under the direction of a negro priest, the Rev. Oscar L. Mitchell. It was at this chapel also that Deaconess Mary A. Bechtler, a native of North Carolina, did admirable work. The author discusses the legislation and attempted legislation in successive General Conventions, and, in general, has produced an interesting and important history of this portion of the missionary work of the American Church.

BISHOP I. E. GUINN  
633 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Author and Publisher of Pure Negro Literature.

This ad. and price list is all you need—  
H/17/1923

"The True History of Slavery From 1619 Up to 1862, and 1863 to 1922." The past and future history of Negro Women. Negro Facts and Future Improvement. One book of this and one book of Bible on the Ethiopian Black Man, \$1.60. Negro Women must let white men alone to produce a new set of Negro Men. A future message for Negro Ship-owners. A message for four hundred millions of Negroes.

- 1—The Way to Always Have Luck.
- 2—The Key to Business Life.
- 3—The Way to Keep Well.
- 4—The History and Disposition of Negroes Throughout the World.
- 5—The Reason Why Negroes Work for Nothing.
- 6—A Man or Woman Prepared.
- 7—The Way to Earn More.
- 8—The True Guide to Life.
- 9—How to Keep a Friend.
- 10—The Greatest Negro Woman in the World.
- 11—The Three Greatest Negro Men in the World.
- 12—How to Master Your Enemies.
- 13—The Way to Get Healed of Dropsy.
- 14—The Way to Get Healed of Consumption.
- 15—The Way to Keep Husband or Wife.
- 16—The Way to Get Cured of Hoodooism.
- 17—The Way to Stop Gambling.
- 18—The Way for a Woman to Get Rid of a Tumor or Cancer.
- 19—The Way to Stop Getting Drunk.
- 20—The Way to Save Money.
- 21—The Way to Be a Great Leader.

Any of above books can be had for \$1.60.

22—History No. 2: The History and Progress of Negroes Throughout the World. Price \$3.15.

23—History No. 3: Of Egypt. Price \$5.10.

24—A Business Letter: How to Make Money. Price \$1.02.

And \$2.05 for the part of the Bible not printed in our Bible.

Two of the greatest race songs in the world, with music for string or brass band, Piano or organ, titles: "Our Home in Africa." "The Golden Crown." "Arise Ye Garvey Nation." Price, four copies, \$1.05.

Book No. 4—"Negro Stepping In and Up the Path of Progress"—Price \$3.50.

Book No. 5—"Signs and Wonders," the World's Greatest Book—Price \$2.50.

Book No. 6—"The Official Business of All Governments"—Price \$1.30.

Book No. 7—"Enoch, the Prophet"—Price \$2.30.

### DOROTHY DIX WRITES OF AN OLD NEGRO MAMMY

APRIL 17, 1923

Dorothy Dix, known the world over for her pertinent study of the problems of women, is less well known for her Negro dialect discussions of them. In these the twinkle-eyed humor of her more serious articles expands to a humor less restrained.

In "Mirandy Exhorts" (Penn Publishing Company) she presents the personality of a Negro mammy of the old school. She really isn't a Negro mammy of the old school, for she thinks too much. But she is blessed with an amiable volubility, a native shrewdness and a sense of fun. She gossips about babies and the hypnotism of love and long engagements and knocking your in-laws with no little penetration. Of course, Mirandy is funny. Mirandy wants to be funny. She enjoys being funny, and you hear her maternal chuckling constantly.

She is a generous soul. There's no doubt that her corn pone and fried chicken and flapjacks are the beatenest ever. One smells their rich odors while she brightly gabbles. "Yassum," drawls Mirandy, "a ortymobile suttently is a gran' invention. De only objection Ise got to hit is dat I can't set on de fence and see myself ride by in mine."

Mirandy has an air that is irresistible. And Dorothy Dix had done good service recording her whims and fancies for all time.

## BLACK, WHITE AND BRINDLED. By Eden Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company.

WHENEVER Eden Phillpotts decides to leave Dartmoor for a while he generally journeys to a part of the nation upon the country of Dart as he can possibly find. Usually, it has been Italy which he has chosen to visit, but in this new volume of short stories so appropriately entitled "Black, White and Brindled," he goes to the British West Indies. There in the tropics with brilliant color all about, he has found a great variety of little dramas, tales of love and hate, of generosity and greed, kindness and pure wickedness, the more complicated because of the mixed blood flowing in the veins of many of those who figure in them. White men and men almost white, but with "a touch of the tar-brush," octo-rooms, mulattoes, pure-blooded negroes, and those coolies whose contempt for the negro is quite beyond expression, all appear in these stories, and appear in a way often especially interesting to us, because the color line is so different a thing in the British West Indies from what it is in these United States.

They are good stories, apart from the effectiveness of their setting, the brief tales of Mr. Phillpotts' giving full play to his talent for description as well as to that narrative gift he has so often manifested. The one which opens the book, "The Three Dead Men," is a detective story of a very unusual type. For the riddle in it is solved, not by chance, nor by the discovery of a button or stray footprint or something of that sort, but by analysis of character. It was because those three dead men, so different in life, were the kind of men they were, that Michael Duveen, Inquiry Agent, was able to discover the truth. The scene of this story is laid on a Barbadoes sugar plantation where

mile after mile of sugarcane extended upon every side of us. Great jungles of it fringed the road with the drooping polished stems—tawny tangles of dried leaves below and bright green crowns above.

St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands is the scene of a tale whose hero is a man of distinctive race of which many among us have never even heard—the Chah-Chahs, said by some to be the descendants of the Caribs of old, though there is nothing in the least cannibalistic, or even savage about them. Peter Paul had been educated at a Moravian mission, and he was extraordinarily handsome, the Chah-Chahs, it seems, being an exceptionally good-looking set of people. And Peter Paul was quite as unusual in character as he was in looks.

\* Many of the stories have to do with the sailing vessels which ply



...or less brisk trade  
the islands, and very amusing  
deed is the tale of how one skipper  
with a strongly developed sense of  
humor utilized the "High Tide" to  
prevent a very objectionable Dutch-  
man from reaching his goal. Skip-  
per Benny Blake is a very likable  
person indeed, but these merchant

ships would seem to have been cap-  
tained for the most part, according  
to these stories, by a particularly  
brutal set of men, who delighted in  
cruelty. The hero of "Red Tooth,"  
who suffered under one of the worst  
of these, was a type as unusual as  
Peter Paul, a "white negro," son  
of a white man and a full-blooded  
negress, fair-skinned and gray-eyed,  
but with kinky hair as well as "the  
sloping forehead, flat nose and blub-  
ber lips of the Ethiopian," one of  
those curious freaks nature some-  
times produces from the mixture of  
races. A "white negress," and  
Octoroon with blue eyes and curly  
golden hair has an important part  
in the vivid, colorful story called  
"Carnival," of the old days at St.  
Pierre, Martinique, before the awful  
eruption of the mountains. It is a  
tale of highly effective contrasts, a  
story of passion and murder, about  
and around which moves the extra-  
ordinary throng of the carnival:

A whirling, winding, laughing,  
screaming and dancing mass of  
men, women, children, effigies  
and dummies, all in rainbow-col-  
ored attire. The sun blazed, the  
air trembled, the white dust flew;  
the atmosphere \* \* \* throbbed  
with drum and trumpet music.

A tale of negro magic, "Obi," fit-  
tingly concludes the volume.

Unlike most collections of short  
stories, this one has something of  
unity, a unity due in great part to  
its setting and point of view. Mr.  
Phillipotts has drawn his scenes  
vividly, with clear-cut strokes and  
brilliant tints, reproducing the  
geous effects of hot sunshine  
splendid moonlight nights. Seen  
from Captain Bastion's veranda,  
high above Charlotte Amalie, "All  
was light and glow and color, streak-  
ed with the flash of humming birds  
and flies and butterflies." The  
eleven stories here collected are as  
colorful as their setting, interesting  
as psychological studies of racial dif-  
ferences, interesting simply as dra-  
matic tales, now grim, now gay,  
sometimes horrible, sometimes fan-  
tastic, but always entertaining.

## BOOK REVIEWS

Conducted by PAULINE A. YOUNG

*The Suspect Student*

In this Issue: 5/1/23

THE MIND IN THE MAKING by James

Harvey Robinson, Harper and Company,

New York.

THE BREAKING POINT by Mary Robert  
Rinehart, George H. Doran Company, New  
York, \$2.00.

Magazines:

Opportunity, (March)

127 E. 23rd St., New York City.

Pictorial Review (April)

Atlantic Monthly (April)

Century (April)

Asia (March)

Popular Science (May)

To be Reviewed

THE SOCIAL TREND by Edward Alsworth  
Ross (Century Company)

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY AND THE  
TEACHER by H. Crichton Miller (Thomas  
Seltzer)

MY IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA by Mar-  
got Asquith (Doran Company)

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPOT OF THE  
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EDU-  
CATION (1922)

THE RACIAL HISTORY OF MAN by Ro-  
land B. Dixon (Charles Scribner's Sons)

BRONZE by Georgia Douglas Johnson (J. B.  
Brimmer Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

BOOKMAN ANTHOLOGY OF VERSE, John  
Farrar (Doran Company)

THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR  
EDUCATION IN LIBERIA (1850-1923) by  
Gardner W. Allen. (Thos. Todd Company,  
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.)

STICKFULS by Irvin S. Cobb (Doran Com-  
pany, New York City, \$2.00)

KING'S AGRICULTURAL DIGEST by Geo.  
F. King.

## ETHICAN AUTHOR WRITES HISTORY OF KU KLUX KLAN

New York (N. N. F. Service) J.  
A. Rogers, author of "From S  
man to Man," "Where Nature Leads  
and other literary works, has com-  
pleted "The Ku Klux Klan Spirit," a  
brief outline of the notorious Klan,  
both past and present. Hubert Har-  
rison, noted lecturer, says the book is  
well worth reading by whites and  
blacks.

## BUSINESS MEN OF BROADWAY HEAR RACE LECTURER

Dr. Hubert Harrison Talks to  
Big Business in Financial  
District on "The Negro and  
The Nation."

## POWERFUL RADIO BROADCASTS SPEECH

(By A. N. F.)  
New York, N. Y., July 3.—At  
the very moment when Marcus  
Garvey of "Black Star Line" fame  
was being sentenced to five years  
in prison for using the mails to de-  
fraud, another Negro just two  
blocks away in the Broadway office  
of the New York Telephone and  
Telegraph Company, was speaking  
to an audience larger than any  
which was ever addressed by any  
black man before, on the proper re-  
lations that should exist between  
"The Negro and the Nation." That  
was the title of the talk delivered  
by Dr. Hubert H. Harrison on be-  
half of the New York Board of  
Education, through W.E.B. DuBois,  
the most powerful radio broadcasting  
station in the East. Concerts and  
addresses broadcast by this sta-  
tion have been heard across the  
Atlantic in England and are heard  
by more than two hundred thou-  
sand people. This is the first time  
that a colored man has had this  
high honor paid to him.

JOURNALISTIC CONTRIBUTOR  
His indoor work is equally not-  
able. He is always to be found at  
the dinners of the Sunrise Club, a  
group of about 500 white intellec-  
tuals, and is one of the two mem-  
bers who are always called upon  
to speak, no matter what the sub-  
ject may be. At a recent dinner  
given at the Brevoort, the exclus-  
ive French hotel on Fifth avenue,  
famous writers like Heywood  
Brown, H. L. Mencken, Theodore  
Dreiser, and Ludwig Lewishon left  
their tables to crowd around that  
of this distinguished black man for  
the pleasure of his interesting con-  
versation.

Dr. Harrison expects to go to  
Chicago next week to conduct out-  
door forums and to fill lecture en-  
gagements at some of the big col-  
ored churches, clubs and associa-  
tions. He intends to be here until  
the latter part of October, when he

must return to New York to begin  
his work on the Board of Educa-  
tion's lecture program. He is the  
author of three well-known works:  
"The Negro and The Nation,"  
"When Africa Awakes," and "Nat-  
ural Health"; and he writes book-  
reviews and literary criticisms for  
"The New York World," the  
"Tribune," the "Evening Post,"  
and the "Nation."

"The Negro and Gorillas." By Prince William  
of Sweden. (Gyldenraad, 254 net.)  
7-15-23.

"Tales of the Ivory Trade." By Prince William  
of Sweden. (Gyldenraad, 254 net.)  
7-15-23.

"Thoughts on South Africa." By Prince William  
of Sweden. (Gyldenraad, 254 net.)  
7-15-23.

By CHARLES CONANT JOSEY

## Race and National Solidarity

A powerful plea for making permanent the domina-  
tion of civilization by the white races. \$2.50

## Interesting Booklet For Rural Schools

Richmond, Va., July 25.—The  
Negro Organization Society, with  
headquarters in this city, has is-  
sued a booklet describing the work  
of the School Improvement Leagues  
as outlined by the society.  
It is a booklet that should come  
into the hands of every person in-  
terested in rural schools in the  
state. In it is outlined how a  
school improvement league should  
function so as to be of some mater-  
ial benefit to the rural school. It  
is admitted that there are any  
number of rural districts in the  
state that are sadly in need of new  
school houses and other equipment  
for bettering the educational sys-  
tem in their communities. Unfor-  
tunately most of the parents of  
these sections have no effective or-  
ganization for going about secur-  
ing these necessities. The organi-  
zation of a school improvement  
league with membership in the Ne-  
gro Organization Society will put  
the parents of these communities  
in touch with much information of  
value in assisting in shaping their  
own immediate school policies.

The booklet is endorsed by the  
State Board of Education and a  
copy can be had by addressing Mr.  
L. C. White, field secretary, Ne-  
gro Organization Society, Rich-  
mond, Va.



# Bibliography-1923

**IT'S HERE! WHAT?**  
*Washington Eagle*  
Why, The National Carbuncle.

The National Carbuncle is a pamphlet, most vividly describing American injustice to its most loyal citizenry—the negro.

Mr. George Howard Mack, the author of the "National Carbuncle," a most devout lover of his race, handles the race problems, as skillfully as a surgeon his subject on an operating table. In this book Mr. Mack proclaims Uncle Sam to be suffering with a disease. One might ask if you know

That democracy here is on trial?  
That Christianity feels the effect of it?  
That the lynch law is fattening in lapse of years?

That it defies the vicious threats of time?  
That it has a terrible hold on the American people?

That it is no respecter of person, color or section?  
Where the disease is sores?  
How it thrives there on public apathy?

How it seizes its victims?  
How it develops into consuming conflagration?  
How it works in the industrial life?

How it poisons through religious perversion?  
How darker peoples of the world view it?  
How it staggers the political equation?

How it damns by educational deprivation?  
How negroes may greatly help themselves?  
The appalling death rate of this malady?

The total number of its victims since 1885?  
The number of whites, negroes, year by year?  
The lie as to cause?

The number and percentage for this lie?  
The number of whites? Negroes?  
The other charges for which men and women have been lynched?

The other causes why lynching thrives?  
That a surgical operation is needed?  
That the country will then flourish like a "green bay tree"?

That negroes are not discouraged?  
That all white folk in America are not bad?

If not, get a copy of "The National Carbuncle" a complete exposure of American injustice. It's red hot—right off the press! On sale at new stands. Price 25 cents. By mail within U. S., 5 cents extra. The Courier Publishing Co., temporary office, 727 Fourth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

When Black Meets White. John Louis Hill. The Argyle Publishers. \$1.50

On the broad thesis of universal brotherhood, the author puts forth a brief for the recognition of mental capacities, of the constituent role, of the opportunity for development of those of color different from us, and of the negro in particular, since it is upon this race that the problem devolves. He prescribes a mistake made by the north and the south, and attempts to show the character of the negro and the validity of his contribution to society. He rightly believes that the hatreds of the world will not be dissolved by racial adjustments without individual betterment; he also rightly believes that the time will come when full understanding and co-operation will obtain between peoples, regardless of color.

**WHITE WOMAN'S GENEROSITY**  
*The Nashville Globe 8-24-23*  
**NATIVE OF MISS. WRITES SPLENDID BOOK**  
*Nashville*  
**HAS RAISED TWO COLORED CHILDREN—HAS EDUCATED ONE—ANOTHER NOW BEING TRAINED**

A book on child life, filled with illustrations, destined to tell of the interesting incidents that have been under observation of the church to be printed and circulated for the benefit of the white people of the United States who do not know of the Negro child life. The author of the book, a Miss Elizabeth Mosely, now spending the summer at Battle Creek, Mich., is a white woman, born and reared in the South. She has written, so those who are in a position to know say, from actual experience. She has reared two colored children, one boy to manhood. Not only did she rear him, but she gave him his education, he having finished from two of the leading schools of the country, and after graduation, he was given splendid employment and commanded a salary of two hundred sixty dollars per month. She now has a little girl, a member of the race, who is eight years old, whom she had under her

charge since the child was less than two.

This Southern white woman has written to one of the local publishers of the city, viz.: the National Baptist Publishing Board, and has asked them to publish this book. She wishes to turn the manuscript over to them and pay for its publication. It is said that it is her idea to do something that will bring about better race relations. The work will be purely one of charity. Miss Mosley says: "I think in my particular situation, I know the needs of the colored child and children. I have gained this knowledge due to the fact that I have reared two; one of the two to manhood, and the other is now eight years old, a little girl, who is still with me, and whom I propose to rear and educate. My book is a child's book with colored illustrations, etc., and I understand that you are one of the large publishers in the United States for colored people; therefore, I would like to have you look over the manuscript and give me your price. I shall be here for only three weeks, after which I return to my home in the South."

This letter came to the National Baptist Publishing Board about a month ago, but before the Secretary left for the East last week he said he had submitted an estimate to the author, and that if there is any possible way to assist her in the publication of this manuscript into book form, it would be done.

Miss Mosley received her information about the National Baptist Publishing Board's ability to do this printing from a white lawyer down in Mississippi, who happened to be a Baptist, and who, it is said, was present at Lumberton, Miss., when Henry Allen Boyd spoke from the same platform that Dr. Sutton E. Griggs spoke from, and heard the Rev. Mr. Boyd tell of the work of the Publishing Board's plant. It was this lawyer, so it is said, who was present in the audience, and who had been invited there by the friends of Dr. Griggs and others, to hear the argument and pass on the papers, as it was thought at that time that he

would decide against the Rev. Mr. Boyd.

But it is said that after he looked over the deeds and transfers, he being State Senator from Mississippi, and a prominent lawyer, declared that the National Baptist Publishing Board was purely Baptist property, and that it was the best set of deeds ad transfers that he had looked over.

Just when this book will be published is not known.

Frank Tannenbaum is on his way to Mexico to gather material for a series of articles for the Century Magazine. A collection of his recent essays, under the title of "The Darker South," will be published by Putnam's in the Spring. They are studies, based on personal investigation, of prisons in the South, the Ku Klux Klan and other problems peculiar to the South.

**Waldo Frank's HOLIDAY**  
*N.Y. Times Book Review*  
Waldo Frank's HOLIDAY is one single day of Southern drama. "No outline of the story can do justice to its dramatic qualities—its literary excellence—its gigantic systole and diastole in sympathy with human heartbeats. It is indeed of wonderful workmanship." *St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* (\$2.00)

**THE G. WHITE SOUTH**  
by Herbert G. New and cheap. DETROIT, MICH., NIGHT. NOV. 24, 1923

West Indian Tales by Phillpotts.

Eden Phillpotts surprises folks every now and then by branching out into some new field. By now he must have convinced pretty nearly everyone that he can't be restricted to Devonshire.

His latest, *Black, White and Brindled*, is a collection of short stories having to do with West Indian life and people. Mr. Phillpotts must have spent considerable time in that region, for he gives a good deal of Caribbean color and seems, moreover, to have mastered the strange lingo of the British Negroes.

Most of these tales to do with crimes and rascally folk, and so are in part somber, though some of the situations and characters are ludicrous enough. In *Monsieur Pons and His Daughter* we have a very grim joke that fate played, to the real triumph of justice. *Red Tooth*, though involving a murder, has an element of humor, too, while *The Monkey* has both pathos and a somber fun in it.

*The Three Dead Men, Lily's Stock-*

ing, *The Mother of the Rain*, and *Carnival* reveal the queer mentality, the superstitions and the strange mental quirks of the West Indian "colored" folk of various shades. These are readable tales and if you like tragedy and mystery, mingled with a bizarre humor, you will find them quite entertaining.



# Bibliography - 1923.

## Stories of Negro Soldiers Printed

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Aug. 18. W. I. MacIntyre, of this city, who as a member of the Georgia Legislature for several terms and also a member of the Georgia Bar Association, has numbers of friends and acquaintances over the state, has just published a book called "Colored Soldiers," which is attracting a good deal of attention.

Mr. MacIntyre has written a collection of amusing stories of negro troops in connection with their activities during the world war, both in camp in this country and when overseas. As a delineator of the negro character, Mr. MacIntyre is very much at home and his book no doubt will be quite popular.

## THE NEW YEAR BOOK

The New International Year Book—A compendium of the world's progress. The editor is Frank Moore Colby, M. A. This is a very important volume covering the year 1922 and the sixteenth in the new series beginning in 1907. There are many interesting and valuable topics mentioned in this volume, among them being the two great strikes of the coal miners, a subject which is still very important; the railway shopmen; the debate on immigration, and the continuance of the present restriction policy, the tariff, unemployment, financial recovery and the general improvement in economic conditions as shown in the articles on the subjects of coal, iron and steel, petroleum and other minerals, and then comes the industries which are helping to keep the world moving—and they are many at the present time.

The volume also contains many subjects of special information on international affairs—the article on the "Great Powers Under War of Nations" should not be overlooked by the reader or the student.

Those who have kept in touch with this Year Book know its true value as a real guide on all the interesting and instructive subjects whether it be drama, literature, English, American and French literature. Many attractive illustrations add to the value of the book whether it be in connection with North America or South America—in fact it covers all the countries of the world. The contributions are by men and women who are students of the subjects that are so vitally important to the people of the whole world. (Dodd Mead & Co., New York.)

## NEW WAR BOOK PUBLISHED

Charles H. Williams, of

In the Land of Cotton, by Dorothy Scarborough. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

HERE is an unusual novel, in which the background is more vital than the characters. In it two stories run parallel. One is the dramatic life-history of Cotton, as it is planted, tended, picked and sold, or killed, in Texas; the other the less vivid, but locally realistic account of the loves of Serena Llewellyn, daughter of a cotton planter. It is a book original in theme and treatment, and it reveals in rich detail an important scene in American life, a scene not of Texas alone but of the whole cotton-raising South. The fact that the characters are more southern types than individuals matters little to the reader; Cotton is the compelling personality, the hero of the story—now the victor, now the victim of the villains Boll Weevil and Drought. In the descriptions of the planting, the chopping and the picking of cotton, there is as much excellent prose, as much poetical insight, as one can hope for in a single volume, so much, indeed, that one cares more whether "the little secret seeds, so small, so soft, warm with their covering of downlike lint" blossom into white, and pink, and lavender flowers, into perfect bolls, than whether Rena marries Ben Wilson or Mr. Bob. And this is to say nothing of Miss Scarborough's vital and intelligent grasp of the cotton problem and of her ideas as to its solution.

## Hampton, Tells First Story of 400,000 Black Soldiers Abroad

## WAS WITH U. S. TROOPS

## Incident of Major Who Prayed with Boys Before "Going Over Top" Is Recalled

By Wm. Anthony Acry

Hampton, Va., Dec. 27.—The loyal and effective service of 400,000 American Negro soldiers throughout the World War the excellent qualities of leadership shown by the 1,000 Negro officers who "saw things through" in France, the untiring and cheerful work of the Negro stoveries in laying the groundwork for combatant troops, the successful efforts which were made by white and colored well-fare workers to improve the conditions of Negro soldiers in and near their camps, and the records of Negro combatant troops—this story

W. T. has been told simply and in a straightforward manner by Charles H. Williams, director of physical education for boys at Hampton Institute, in "Sidelights on Negro Soldiers," a 250-page book recently published by B. J. Brimmer Company of Boston.

## Facts Bring Results

Charles H. Williams, because of his long experience in executive work and his insight into Negro character, was selected as a special investigator of conditions among Negro soldiers. With the approval and co-operation of the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, he spent a total of eighteen months in the United States and in France visiting those places in which Negro troops were stationed, with a few to getting facts and making recommendations for improving their welfare.

"Sidelights on Negro Soldiers" gives in well-arranged order the special information which is needed to show how American Negroes met the call to the colors; how they fared in their camps; how the Negro officers were trained, in spite of the numerous obstacles which were placed in their way; how the Negroes to turn against the United States; how the Negro troops suffered in France from systematic propaganda against them; how the problems arising from camp life, especially women, were met and solved; how the "Y" and other

welfare organizations ministered to the needs of Negro soldiers, usually with great success; how the stoveries "carried on" amid hardships and numerous discouragements; how the well-known 92nd and 93rd Divisions were organized and trained; and how the Negro units played their part in helping to win the World War.

The concluding chapter, "Home Fires", tells the story of what was accomplished by the Negro soldier, who won recognition on account of merit and who showed his fellow white soldiers that he had an unflinching belief in God and faith enough to believe that great good would come out of many evils and hardships.

## Prayer a Power in War

"One night," says Charles H. Williams, "before they went over the top, six boys were in a dug-out. After talking things over, one suggested that they say the Lord's Prayer. Only one knew it, but I played with them long ago. In another corner, the little group knelt and repeated the words, gathering strength for the attack that was to come before the new day. Hearing a slight noise toward the close, they turned and saw that a major had come into the dug-out. 'Let's say it again, boys,' he said. 'It gives me more courage,' too. Then they knelt again and the officer joined with them in the prayer."

## Baker Praises Book

"Sidelights on Negro Soldiers," according to Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, "shows the presence of the race question and of some of the prejudices and discriminations which grow out of it, but it also shows performance of high duty by the Negroes of America. Negroes who read this book will be proud of the record it contains, and even more zealous to raise the race by adhering to the ideals exemplified by its soldiers. White men who read this book will sympathize with the struggle of the Negroes for a full opportunity at self-development, and will realize the service the race has rendered in a great emergency and may be called upon to render again in some future crisis."

## Some Late Books

"BRAITHWAITE'S ANTHOLOGY OF MAGAZINE VERSE FOR 1923 AND YEARBOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY."

This standard work on contemporary American poetry reaches its Eleventh Annual Volume with the current issue for 1923. The text of Braithwaite's Anthology contains about two hundred and one hundred and fifty poems, selected from the contents of over forty magazines, fifteen of which are poetry magazines. The work of the leading American poets is represented, as well as the efforts of a number of hitherto unknown poets, of whom the Anthology during the ten years of its existence has been the means of gaining a general recognition.

It will interest Alabama to know that an Alabama poet is represented in the Anthology. This poet is Mrs. Scottie McKen-

zie Frasier of Dothan. The poem from her pen is quoted by Mr. Braithwaite from the American Poetry Magazine, and is as follows:

## Montgomery, Ala. HILLS

My earliest memories are of hills, With tall straight trees, And large grey stones, And winding rippling streams. I love hills as men love women. As the melody of old songs Brings back the vision of youth and love, So the blue smoke of cities Brings back my hills. You cannot understand Why I do not love your lowland country With its wide stretches of plains. Ah! I am starved for beauty In the midst of rich acres— Let me go back to my hills Where the trees

Point to God. Let me go back to my hills Where the fairies dance With the fireflies near the rippling streams, You do not believe in fairies? Ah! But I know. Take me back to my hills Where the giants come From behind the rocks lay. With their packs of gold And put it in one flaming stream into the western sky. I can not live in your gray, monotonous country; Take me back to my hills Or else let me dream—then die!

B. J. Brimmer Co., 384 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Publishers. Price \$3.00.

The Religion of Lower Races, as illustrated by the African Bantu. By Edwin Smith. The Macmillan Company, New York. Pp. 82. \$1.00.

The modern method of missionary work is to get as full an understanding as possible of the conditions under which the work must be carried on in a given field. To that end a series, "The World's Living Religions," has been projected of which a number of volumes already have appeared. This little book deals with the religious conditions found among the numerous Bantu people of Africa. The author was for years a missionary among these people and has done great service in reducing the Bantu language to written form and preparing books for the schools of that people. He presents the beliefs of the primitive people and shows how far Christianity is superior and how necessary to save them. "The Bantu people are a human unit . . . and afford a typical religious exhibit." The book closes with a statement of what Christianity will do for the Bantu.



## DR. RILEY'S HISTORY OF THE BAPTISTS.

Dr. B. F. Riley's discerning and comprehensive "History of the Baptists of Alabama" which was published nearly thirty years ago, has been expanded and changed in part and has been published under the auspices and with the encouragement of a committee appointed by the convention of 1922, which body marks the centennial of the State Baptist Convention. The committee was composed of Dr. Charles A. Stakely, Dr. W. J. Elliott and D. F. Green.

The committee in promoting and arranging for the republication of the painstaking and laborious history of Dr. Riley but carried out the purpose of the centennial convention, in collecting and disseminating the hundred year's history of the Baptists of Alabama. The committee in its foreword to the new edition says:

As will be seen, the former history had been almost entirely recast and the narrative brought up to date. At our suggestion the old topical order has been made to give way to the new arrangements in periods and much of the matter of a merely local and biographical interest has been omitted. It is proper for us to say that Dr. Riley is solely responsible for the statements contained in the history. The committee regarding themselves as merely an agency in bringing the volume out. In our judgment this volume from our gifted author will prove a blessing to our people everywhere, filling them with pride and gratitude over the progress and achievements of the denomination in the State up to this time and inspiring them to new and noble endeavor.

X Copies of the volume can be obtained from Baptist State Headquarters on South Court street for \$2 a copy. 13-23-23

No man in the State, as large as the denomination is, could be better qualified to write a scholarly and instructive history of the denomination than Dr. B. F. Riley. Dr. Riley is a native Alabamian, who has filled many pulpits in the State, notably those of Opelika, Livingston, and Birmingham, in Alabama, and Albany, in Georgia. He early became interested in the history of Alabama and his somewhat extensive writings and publications have a strong historic cast. He has written and published "A History of Conecuh County," and "Alabama As It Is," as well as "The Memorial History of Alabama Baptists."

Dr. Riley knows the people of Alabama as well as their traditions and history. He is a fluent and easy writer, who gives all his readers a flowing account of the development of his subject. His history of the development, establishment and prosperity of the Baptist denomination in Alabama deals with all phases of the career of the denomination from its appearance in the person of the unpaid and devoted evangelist of pioneer times, through the remarkable growth of their educational institutions against adverse odds, to the building of the handsome church edifices in the cities of the State to care for the phenomenal increase in church membership. The writer is a true historian in that he is not only interested in principles of faith and outstanding personalities, but in the measure taken by the Baptists to adjust their polity to shifting conditions of the population and the State's system of civilization.

The chapters dealing with the problems and difficulties of the Baptists in a formative period because of their characteristic church government are strikingly interesting. Dr. Riley pays his own special tribute to two men who came to Alabama in pioneer times, Hosea Holcombe and Alexander Travis. He says that for a number of years the progress of the development of denominational life was much more pronounced in southern Alabama than beyond the mountains to the north.

The former surroundings of the early preachers in the southern part of the State had been more favorable. Those from Georgia came from an atmosphere created by men like Henry Holcombe, those from South Carolina from conditions produced by Richard Furman and by his predecessors, William Scriven and Oliver Hart, while those from North Carolina came from influences of men like Reuben Ross. The spirits of these men were not without influence now even so far west as was the Alabama territory. At the same time the more conservative and progressive element in the southern part of Alabama was not without the mixture of anti-missionism, which in due time appeared in strong force.

Alexander Travis was a strong evangelical figure about whose modest cottage home, the town of Evergreen grew. He was a strong muscular figure who went frequently on foot for a distance of forty miles to fill his appointments, swimming swollen streams, with his clothes in a bundle on his head when he encountered souls.

Dr. Riley speaks comprehensively of the clash of opinion between the supporters of missions and the more simple primitive advocates of a limited denominationalism, with an unpaid and if need be, an uneducated ministry. This difference of opinion and conviction later brought a division in the church, which is noted to this day. The progress of this division of sentiment and the convictions animating each side is written of understandingly and appreciatively by Dr. Riley. It was inevitable that the supporters of missions should become dominant. For even as the controversy raged the call for missions was heard by the Baptist church everywhere and that Dr. Riley said "was heard in Alabama as the call of God."

Dr. Riley gives an interesting account of the current of thought and the influence which made the small town of Marion the center of education for the Baptists of Alabama for many years. His history is necessarily concerned with events and movements that effected, not merely the members of the Baptist denomination but the people as a whole. He alludes to the difficulties which the founder of Howard College and of Judson at Marion encountered after the schools were established in 1836, on pledges of the future, when the situation was greatly complicated by the panic which was brought about by Andrew Jackson's war with the United States bank complicated by the general bankruptcy of the State Bank of Alabama. Dr. Riley presents a lurid and singularly clear account of the division on the complicated question of slavery between the Baptists of the North and the Baptists of the South and its effect upon the denomination in Alabama.

There is no part of the volume more interesting than that which deals with the history and progress of the church after the war of this period. Dr. Riley could say with Aeneas, "Much of which I saw and all of which I saw." In detail it records the various conventions and in detail it discusses not only the outstanding ministers of that period, but most of the laymen of distinction. These chapters are an invaluable contribution to the history of the church in Alabama. It is plainly discernible that the work of compiling and writing this history was to Dr. Riley a labor of love and enthusiasm and he is entitled to the gratitude of his denomination for portraying an account of the denomination in what is now the State of Alabama, with a Baptist population numbering more than two hundred thousand